

JPRS: 3081

15 March 1960

SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS  
(26 January-1 February 1960)

(No. 119)

DATA QUALITY IMPROVED 3

PHOTOCOPIES OF THIS REPORT  
CAN BE PURCHASED FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT  
PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| DETERMINATION STATEMENT A   |
| Approved for public release |
| Distribution Unlimited      |

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE  
205 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 300  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

19980109 205

## FOR E W O R D

This publication was prepared under contract  
by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RE-  
SEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organi-  
zation established to service the translation  
and research needs of the various government  
departments.

JPRS: 3081  
CSO: 31-D/119

SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS  
(26 January-1 February 1960)

No. 119

PREFACE

The Summary of the Polish Provincial Press is a report containing summaries, extracts and collections of items of local significance in the political, sociological and economic fields, appearing in selected provincial dailies from all major areas of Poland. This report contains items from sources dated 26 January - 1 February 1960.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| I. THE GOVERNMENT  | 1    |
| II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM                                     | 2    |
| 1. PZPR-SD-ZSL Cooperation, and the New Agricultural Program | 2    |
| 2. Mass Organizations  | 3    |
| III. THE PZPR  | 5    |
| 1. General   | 5    |
| 2. Propaganda and Press                                      | 7    |
| IV. CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP                                | 9    |
| V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS  | 9    |
| VI. ECONOMIC   | 12   |
| A. Industries  | 12   |
| B. Power   | 15   |
| C. Consumer Goods, Food Industry, and Domestic Trade         | 16   |
| D. Transportation and Communications                         | 18   |
| 1. General   | 18   |
| 2. Construction of transport facilities and equipment        | 19   |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>E. Construction and Construction Materials</b>                                  | <b>20</b> |
| <b>F. General Economic</b>   | <b>22</b> |
| 1. Economic structure and administration; plans,<br>plan fulfillment, and policies | 22        |
| 2. Budgetary programs and policies   | 22        |
| <b>G. Geographic</b>   | <b>23</b> |
| 1. Western Territories   | 23        |
| <b>Appendix A: Newspaper Sources</b>   | <b>23</b> |
| <b>Appendix B: Abbreviations</b>   | <b>23</b> |

## I. THE GOVERNMENT

In one of a series of interviews granted by presidents of Lodz wojewodztwo people's powiat and municipal councils on the 15th anniversary of liberation, Tadeusz Olejnik, president of people's Kutno powiat council stated that over the period since the liberation, the powiat administration built 36 blocks of apartments at a cost of 72,000,000 zlotys, and renovated 800 buildings at a total cost of 26,000,000 zlotys.

The powiat acquired new pharmaceutical, cattle feed and radio plants. The "Kraj" farm machinery plant has been expanded. Further industrialization of the powiat is necessary.

Over the next five years, the administration plans to:

(1) Bring the electric current to 3,800 homesteads at a cost of 22,200,000 zlotys,

(2) build 1,977 housing units in Kutno city in order to bring the density index from 2.3 per unit down to 1.7 per unit,

(3) build a 311-bed hospital at a cost of 32,000,000 zlotys.  
(Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 28 January).

In an interview granted on the 15th anniversary of liberation Stefan Szymczak, president of the people's Lask powiat council, said that over the period since liberation, the powiat administration built 18 new schools totalling 93 classrooms. Another six schools are now under construction. Over the period, the tax and compulsory delivery discipline improved considerably in the powiat.

During the next five years, the powiat administration plans to bring electric current to 100 villages, making the powiat electrified by 60%, and to build a 158-bed powiat hospital.

Szymczak added that the powiat population would be happy to have an industrial plant built here in order to employ 800-1,000 and thus to take care of the existing labor surplus (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 28 January).

On the second day of the joint people's wojewodztwo and municipal councils' session, the councillors took a stand in favor of small rather than large water reservoirs to be built in the Dunajec River basin. The councillors directed the presidium to approach the Council of Ministers with a request for a draft law to be conveyed to the Sejm, providing for the construction of reservoirs on Carpathian rivers, and on Sola, Skawa, Dunajec, Raba and Koszarawa in particular to increase the so-called flood reserve up to 600,000,000 cu meters of water by 1975 (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 30 January).

## III. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

### 1. PZPR-SD-ZSL Cooperation, and the New Agricultural Program

On 24 January Sejm Representative Czeslaw Szczepaniak, member of the SD central committee presidium attended the plenum of the SD wojewodztwo committee. Sejm Representative Zygmunt Olczak, secretary of the wojewodztwo committee read a report on the SD program for 1960. The report emphasized the tasks of the intelligentsia in contributing to technical progress and to modern organization of work. The intelligentsia will try to help meet the demands of population, of rural population in particular, for the products of small industries and crafts.

The SD will principally work through its activists-peoples' councilmen, and through ever closer and broadening contacts and cooperation with the agencies of the PZPR (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 26 January).

At the beginning of this year, Poland's 21,065 agricultural associations had a combined membership of 563,000.

Best progress in enrolling new members was made by Warsaw wojewodztwo, followed by those of Kielce, Lódz and Bydgoszcz (Gazeta Pomorska, 28 January).

This year the state will supply agriculture with 11,500 tractors. This is more than double the 1959 figure. Total cost: 4,330,000,000 zlotys, or up 1,580,000,000 zlotys from last year (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 28 January).

Comrade Wincenty Zdziarski, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, attended the plenum of the party Znin powiat committee, held on 20 January.

There are 83 agricultural associations in Znin powiat. Of the powiat's 21 agricultural production cooperatives, eight were set up in 1959. It is also advantageous that 311 party members who live in the powiat's rural areas have joined the local agricultural associations (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 28 January).

Sejm Representative Jan Bonowicz, member of the central committee for the organization of agricultural associations, and Waclaw Rozga, president of the wojewodztwo union of agricultural associations, attended the national congress of hop planters' associations, whose 200 delegates gathered here on 28 January (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 29 January).

Hoped for for a long time, the improvement in rural tax payments and in the compulsory deliveries had come at last.

In 1959, Lublin wojewodztwo peasants paid up 80% of land taxes and of social security dues. This is up 10% from 1958. The rate of which compulsory deliveries are being carried out was 10,000 tons of grain and 2,000 tons of livestock more than the preceding year.

However, certain amounts remain due, and it will be the principal task of the activists in their meetings with peasants to explain to them that the money they pay goes precisely to meet the peasants' own needs.

As for those who still have not paid up, the reason is quite simple: While nobody can believe that one-third of Lublin wojewodztwo peasants are social enemies, stubbornly resisting state authority, they just think that there is never any hurry in paying, and the people's councils' workers will have to persuade them that this is an outmoded attitude (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 29 January).

The plenum of the ZSL wojewodztwo committee was held on 29 January, and attended by L. Stasiak, secretary of the ZSL chief committee. In his report, Stanislaw Jaltoszuk, secretary of the wojewodztwo committee stated that the ZSL activists must draw the correct conclusions from the facts that 45% of ZSL members failed to join the agricultural associations, and that there were no agricultural associations set up in 289 villages of the wojewodztwo even though there were local ZSL associations there.

Recently, ZSL powiat authorities assigned 1,800 activists the task of boosting the activities of particularly passive local organizations of the ZSL (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 30/31 January).

## 2. Mass Organizations

In an interview Comrade Julian Kubiak, president of the TPPR Lodz authority, stated that following the sixth congress of the TPPR at Warsaw, concluded on 18 January, a paragraph introduced in the society's statute provides for collective membership. This means that both individuals and entire organizations can join the TPPR (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 26 January).

At present there are in Pomorze 18,044 ZMW members (6,610 of them girls) as against 9,102 a year ago. There are 13,627 members of village associations, and 2,514 in the ZMW associations at the PGR's (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Robotnicza, 26 January).

The ZMS city committee organized a course for 300 ZMS action group secretaries. The course will be held from 27 to 30 January. (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 26 January).

There are over 5,000 girls and boys in the city's ZMS organization. 120 ZMS youth brigades are competing for the title of socialist work brigade (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 26 January).

The membership in Poznan wojewodztwo ZMW attained 37,000 (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 27 January).

At present the ZMW counts over 290,000 members, up 100,000 from a year ago (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 27 January).

Two hundred twenty four ZMS youth brigades took part in production contest launched on the eve of the ZMS national congress. Pledges were made by 10,000 ZMS, and 4,000 non-organized youth.

Over the past four months 5,500 joined Lublin wojewodztwo ZMS. Two thousand among them are production workers. Over the same period of time, 138 new ZMS action groups were set up, and the ZMS organization of college students increased its membership from 169 to 500 (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 29 January).

Following the election held at the TRZZ national congress at Olsztyn, Dr. Leon Kaczmarek, president of TRZZ regional council, and Jozef Trzesniak, president of the people's Pulawy municipal council will represent the wojewodztwo on the TRZZ chief council (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 29 January).

On 28 January the presidium of the FJN wojewodztwo committee met in order to prepare the FJN wojewodztwo plenum to be held on 4 February. It will be an expanded plenum, attended by representatives of a number of industrial plants, and by activists of the social school construction fund (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 29 January).

The plenum of the FJN Lodz committee and of the social school construction fund, held on 29 January stated that in 1959 the population of the city contributed 39,541,000 zlotys together with 30,341,000 zlotys worth of free labor for school construction. The production workers gave most, and promptly, too. The craftsmen fulfilled their pledges by 40%, the peasants by 20%, and the members of the association of private industries - by only 16%. That is why the funds collected fell 6,500,000 zlotys short of 1959 targets.

Target for 1960: 42,915,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 30/31 January).

The ZMS city committee sponsored a conference of ZMS school committee secretaries with representatives of the school board and those of teachers in order to discuss juvenile delinquency problems. The conference was attended by comrade Kucharski, second secretary of the ZMS wojewodztwo committee.

Discussions at the conference pointed to interest in sports and arts, taking care of the youth's spare time as the best juvenile delinquency prevention (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 1 February).

### III. THE PZPR

#### 1. General

In an article on the history of Silesia's organization of the party, Jerzy Lamuzga, second secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, quoted the following membership figures:

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| April 1945    | 19,989               |
| December 1945 | 35,752 (80% workers) |
| March 1947    | 138,703              |

At present the Silesian organization of the party counts 130,000 members and candidates. 990 candidates enrolled in 1959 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 26 January).

In 1959, the party enrolled 86,377 candidates, about 50% of them production workers, and 12,000 - peasants.

In 1959, 478 members of agricultural associations joined the party.

Among all those enrolled, white collar workers accounted for 34.6%. One-third of them were civil engineers, technicians, physicians, etc.

Thirty four per cent of candidates enrolled in 1959 are under 25 years of age. Of these, one-third were ZMS or ZMW members. Women accounted for 12.8% of the newly-enrolled candidates.

In 1959, the total membership attained 1,018,409 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 January).

On 27 January a conference of the party city committee executive with secretaries of the party Lublin and Lubartow powiat committees discussed the cooperation between the party town and country organizations. To start the campaign 29 industrial enterprises of the city will send teams of party workers to 11 villages in Lublin powiat, 15 in Lubartow, two in Bychawa, two in Belzyce and one in Lukow powiat (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 January).

A 27 January plenary meeting of the party wojewodztwo committee set the date of 20-21 February for the report-and-election conference of the party organization of the wojewodztwo. The meeting also discussed preliminary steps with a view to implementing the resolutions passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 28 January).

Within the two months after the conclusion of the report-and-election campaign in the party organizations at the city enterprises, the party primary organization at the "Harnam" cotton mill gained more

authority, and enrolled 28 candidates. While the work done by the mill's organization of the party can be said to be good as a whole, the same is not true of party schooling there, delayed and neglected (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 28 January).

Comrade Wincenty Krasko, member of the party central committee and first secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee will represent the wojewodztwo as delegate of the PZPR to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Italy. The delegation left Warsaw on 27 January (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 29 January).

In an article Stanislaw Bojkowski, first secretary of the party Lodz powiat committee criticized:

(1) Plant management, and deputy managers in charge of technical problems in particular, for failure to cooperate with the NOT,

(2) workers' councils of industrial plants for conducting a short-sighted policy of trying to increase the enterprise fund, and for failure to understand that such fund can be only increased for good thanks to technical progress.

The author concluded: "At any rate, technical progress in an industrial plant cannot be expected without help supplied by the plant's organization of the party" (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 29 January).

On 28 January activists' conferences at party powiat and city organizations began discussing technical progress problems. They were attended by representatives of party wojewodztwo authorities: Jerzy Gutman, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee (Cieszyn), Ryszard Trzcionka, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee (Chorzow), Ryszard Nieszporek (Ruda Slaska), Wladzimirz Janiurek, executive member of the party wojewodztwo committee (Gliwice).

The conference at Chorzow, held on 29 January, was attended by approximately one hundred party leaders, civil engineers and technicians (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 30/31 January).

A joint meeting was held on 28 January at the Wojewodztwo Court by the executives of the party primary organizations at the Court and at the Wojewodztwo Attorney's offices, and of the party section organization at the Adam Mickiewicz University law school. The participants discussed cooperation between the court, the public prosecutors, and university circles, and the ways and means of ensuring proper scientific and moral-political qualifications of law students and graduates (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 30/31 January).

Following the liquidation of Orzechowo gromada, the PZPR gromada committee there merged with that of Rynsk, whose jurisdiction now extends to eight instead of to four villages. The merged committee counts 11 members.

There are ten party primary organizations totalling 180 members in Rynsk gromada committee territory. The committee assigned a delegate to each primary organization. Wegorzyn village constitutes the only white spot on the map of the new territory of the committee: it is the only one without a primary organization of the party (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 30/31 January).

Last week the party city committee called a conference of party primary organization secretaries, presidents of workers' councils, managers of a few score major industrial enterprises, and secretaries of Lukow, Lubartow, Belzyce and Rychawa powiet committees of the party to discuss ways and means of improving and broadening intra-party town-country cooperation.

The pertinent information was supplied by Mieczyslaw Martyn, first secretary of the city committee. He pointed to the mistake having been made by the city teams cooperating with the party organizations in the country: stress had been laid upon repairs of farm machinery or otherwise upon artistic activities while mass political work was being neglected altogether.

At present teams will stay in the villages for one or two days at a time. The secretaries of party primary organizations in the city, presidents of the workers' councils and enterprise managers will assume direct responsibility for the work done by the teams (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 1 February).

In an interview Comrade Zenon Zimowski, second secretary of the party Widawa gromada committee, said that a successful campaign against the cliques entrenched in the committee's territory enhanced the authority of the committee: 23 candidates enrolled during 1959 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 1 February).

## 2. Propaganda and Press

"Following the resolution passed by the fourth plenum of the party central committee to the effect that all obstacles hampering technical progress must be removed, the system of planning reformed, and changes introduced in the wage system, a nationwide discussion must bring into the open all new ideas, and bring about a great step forward" (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 26 January).

"The fourth plenum was the first one of its kind. In addition to speeches delivered by the representatives of the party's highest authority, the participants heard those by outstanding scientists, men of world renown, by economic leaders, by simple production workers. This unity of thought and desire, animating Poles in all walks of life, this unity of the intellectual vanguard of new Poland with the PZPR is the fruit of the party's efforts over long years" (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 January).

Representatives of the party primary organizations, of workers' councils and plant councils of several major industrial enterprises of the city gathered at this newspaper's offices on 26 January in order to discuss important problems soon to be solved by the workers' self-government (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 January).

A conference discussing press circulation figures set the target of 112,000,000 copies to be distributed in 1960. The distributing agencies' 1960 turnover would reach 776,000,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 27 January).

On 22 January T. Sokolski, section chief at the Ministry of Communications attended a conference of heads of local post offices, discussing the circulation of press, and that of PZPR press in particular.

The current state of affairs is not satisfactory at all: only 1.3% of the population of the wojewodztwo read the daily press, and 0.9% - the professional agricultural periodicals.

The conference passed a resolution to the effect that the circulation of the daily press would be boosted 30% in March, that of Sztandar Ludu - 35%, and its circulation raised by 10,000 up to the end of the year. This will be done by means of improving the work done by newsboys in rural areas, and of promoting the propaganda for reading (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 January).

Trybuna Robotnicza published a number of letters of congratulations received by the newspaper on its 15th anniversary. Among them: Gomulka's letter, and that signed by the party wojewodztwo committee (Katowice, 28 January).

At a joint meeting, the culture committees of the party wojewodztwo committee and of the people's wojewodztwo council discussed the operation of houses of culture, and the construction of theatres, etc., and of other premises for cultural purposes (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 28 January).

Six hundred nine newspapers and periodicals are now being published in Poland. Combined daily circulation: 20,000,000 approximately. Among them: 50 dailies (daily circulation - over 5,300,000), 115 weeklies (8,600,000). Of the weeklies, 61 are social-political and cultural, 38 regional, seven sports, and nine Catholic ones. There are 47 bi-weeklies and 228 monthlies, most of them professional, trade, and scientific (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 29 January).

Aboard 35 PZM ships, the crews elected culture and education instructors (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 29/30 January).

In the second of a series of articles on the socialist state, titled "Marxist-Leninist Party - the Backbone of the State," Adam Lopatka, Adam Mickiewicz University assistant-professor said: "While the socialist construction is in the vital interest of all those who work, not all realize the need for it. Moreover, in every society there are capitalist groups which combat socialist construction" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 30/31 January).

#### IV. CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP

Lublin school board decided to introduce classes of knowledge of religion in two high schools of the city. It is also planned to introduce this subject in the city's teachers college (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 28 January).

The SAIW and the press and book club jointly sponsor a lecture on "Morality and Religion" delivered on 30 January by Erik Sztekker (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 30/31 January).

In a retrial ordered by the Supreme Court, Katowice Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Brother Karol Raczynski, a Paulist Monk of Czestochowa to six months in prison for reviling the socialist order and praising the capitalist one in his sermon to pilgrims, delivered on 25 July 1957. The sentence was suspended, just as the previous one, of 1958, which however imposed two years in prison (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 30/31 January).

Chełmno Powiat Court sentenced Father Kazimierz Barlik, catechist at Nogoszcz (Chełmno powiat) primary school to six months in prison (suspending the sentence) for beating up his pupils whenever they failed to remember hymn texts (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 30/31 January).

It was disclosed at the eighth report-and-election conference of the party city organization that Cracow had 49 secular schools. Their 19,000 pupils accounted for 25% of the city's school population. 95% of the young teachers, even though religious themselves, are against religion being taught in schools (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 31 January/1 February).

#### V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Lublin Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Teresa Gnieciak, former manageress of No 41 MHD store here to four years in prison for having embezzled 106,031 zlotys in both cash and merchandise. Her accomplice Ryszard Lobodzinski, section chief at the administration of MHD shops was sentenced to 18 months in jail, and fined 1,000 zlotys (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 26 January).

A conference held on 23 January to discuss juvenile delinquency problems disclosed that in 1959 the juveniles' section of the Powiat Court handled 697 cases of juveniles as against 525 cases in 1958.

In 1959, the MO recorded 921 cases of crime involving 1,330 juvenile delinquents work in gangs.

The losses caused by juvenile delinquency over the first three quarters in 1959 amounted to 17,700,000 zlotys as against 9,300,000 zlotys over all of 1958 (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 26 January).

Following a conference on juvenile delinquency, held at the school board on 25 January, 40 ZMS city committee activists will meet city teachers to discuss methods of combatting hooliganism and juvenile delinquency (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 January).

On 23 January Konstanty Grzebula, president of the Wojewodztwo Court, presided over a conference of civil judges, discussing methods of safeguarding state property (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 27 January).

In 1959, the wojewodztwo MO discovered 137 illegal stills, 89 of which were fully equipped. The militia seized and destroyed 11,265 liters of mash, and seized 1,078 liters of moonshine (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 27 January).

In 1959, while the economic crime rate dropped from 1958, the inspection agencies of people's wojewodztwo councils uncovered 9,408 financial irregularities, causing the loss of over one billion zlotys to the national economy.

Among them, 6,658 were cases of tax evasion, bringing the state the loss of 279,200,000 zlotys as against 331,300,000 zlotys in 1958. Due to lack of financial discipline and to mismanagement, the state lost 498,000,000 zlotys as against 470,000 zlotys in 1958. There were 129 cases of smuggling, and 233 involving illegal deals in foreign currencies (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 28 January).

Between January and September 1959, the Poznan district finance section fined 849 persons for minor tax irregularities (average fine: 100 zlotys), and 540 persons for major ones (average fine: 720 zlotys). Fines averaging 2,100 zlotys were applied in 83 cases only.

Over the same period of time, there were about 1,600 cases of tax irregularities, among which were 170 cases of partial tax evasion, and 224 cases of taxpayers' failure to register with the fiscal authorities (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 29 January).

It was disclosed at the plenum of the labor union of textile, garment and leather workers that 56% of textile workers' families lived in one room each, averaging a density of 2.15 persons per dwelling unit. Only 37% of the textile workers had piped water at home, 9% - gas, 15% - toilets, 5.8% - bathrooms.

The 1959 construction plans of the labor union called for the erection of 3,186 units. However, only 1,838 were actually built even though funds were available for all the housing planned (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 29 January).

Lodz Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Edmund Gluszczak to nine, and his accomplices to terms ranging from three to eight years in jail for having sold a bale of wool yarn, worth 126,000 zlotys, and which had been entrusted to them for transport to another plant. The receiver was sentenced to nine years in prison, and fined 50,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 29 January).

"Neighbors wondered how Zdzislaw Ptak, a modest senior accountant at the people's powiat council education inspectorate at Trzcielka could possibly manage to buy a Mercedes car, a 7,000 zlotys fur coat for himself and a 6,000 zlotys one for his wife, to visit restaurants at Poznan, etc. They were soon enlightened: He embezzled no less than 234,179,400 zlotys, meant to pay the wages of the education inspectorate staff. He will be tried on 17 February" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 30/31 January).

Lodz Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Helena Pliniewicz to four years in prison for cheating people out of amounts like 24,950 zlotys (for alleged allocation of a state automobile), 3,700 zlotys (for an apartment), 12,000 zlotys (for renting a room at a villa, allegedly her property), 8,000 zlotys (for allocation of a motorcycle) etc. (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 1 February).

At a press conference the Wojewodztwo Attorney's office acquainted the reporters with the following figures:

The office handled 22,737 cases in 1959. In 8,451, indictments were signed against 11,650 accused.

In 1959, there were 7,458 cases of economic crime as against 10,027 in 1958. The proportion of felonies dropped.

The office seized 4,000,000 zlotys worth of property belonging to 96 accused in order to safeguard state's claims. The courts ordered the forfeiture of 2,000,000 zlotys worth of such property.

Due to more severe penalties, and fines averaging 10,000-20,000 zlotys, illegal vodka distillation dropped 45% (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 1 February).

In an article Leszek Siemion described methods of tax evasion employed by private businessmen: instead of paying their workers wages, they sign a fictitious contract with each of them, making the worker into a "Sub-contractor." Thus, they avoid the payment of social security dues and, apart from defrauding the state, they deprive the workers of care in case of sickness (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 1 February).

The record of habitual drunks, kept by the city anti-alcohol committee contains about 5,000 names.

In 1959, the city sobering chamber received 8,689 patients, among whom were 452 boys aged from 14 to 20 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 1 February).

## VI. ECONOMIC

### A. Industries

A group of Lodzka Fabryka Aparatow Elektrycznych (Lodz Electrical Equipment Plant) designers works on a lamp, a germicide device to be used in operation rooms, and in food and pharmaceutical industries. The prototype will be exhibited at the Poznan International Trade Fair (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 26 January).

According to statements made by the managers of the following machine industry enterprises: Rzeszow's WSK (Wytwornia Sprzemu Komunikacyjnego) (Transportation Equipment Plant), Bielsko's Zaklady Silnikow Elektrycznych "M-8" (M-8 Bielsko Electric Motor Plant), Radom's "Walter" works, and Lodzka Fabryka Maszyn Jedwabniczych (Lodz Silk Machinery Plant), the new industrial production quotas can be introduced there as of 1 February (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 27 January).

Apart from new construction over the 15 year period since the liberation, Polish steelworks rebuilt and expanded many existing installations.

New construction: Seven blast furnaces, 25 open hearth ones, 15 rolling mills, and several coke batteries. There is no spot on the map of Silesia without something built, expanded or rebuilt during this period of time (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 27 January).

In an interview granted in connection with the fourth plenum of the central committee of the party, Jozef Kulka, chief calculator of the Lancucka Fabryka Srub (Lancut Screw Factory) said that the recent switchover to smaller size screws should allow for meeting inquiries received from Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and even Canada. The switchover was decided upon owing to small demand for large-size screws, and the change requires new machinery, and modernization of the machinery now at the plant, however all this can be done by the plant's own means. The changes will result in 600,000 zlotys' savings in 1960 (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 27 January).

This year the city's plant will export 1,000 "Junak" motorcycles. 1959 exports went to Thailand, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Holland and Finland (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 27 January).

In an interview Kazimierz Wawszcak, civil engineer, technical manager of Sarzyn's Zaklady Chemiczne (Chemical Plant) said that through lowering the proportion of styrene to water during polymerization, the plant's capacity was raised from 700 tons of polystyrene p.a. as planned up to 2,300 tons p.a. This year, the plant is to produce about 800 tons of polystyrene for export (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 27 January).

A conference of civil engineers, technicians and party activists at the "Rokita" chemical works at Brzeg Dolny, held on 23 January, disclosed plans for a new insecticide for agriculture, for the production of epichlorhydrin for the electrotechnical industry, for raising the output of phenol up to 1,200 tons p.a., etc. (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 28 January).

The value of 1959 exports of chemicals amounted to 220,000,000 foreign trade zlotys, or double the 1955 figure. The structure of the exports changed, too: the proportion of higher quality articles like polystyrene, dyes, pharmaceuticals etc. rose while that of raw materials like caustic soda, carbide etc. dropped (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 28 January).

The chemical complex at Blachownia Slaska near Kedzierzyn will be built up as a major chemical industry investment project. It will produce coking by-products like naphthalene, xylene, etc., for use in the production of synthetic rubber, plastics, synthetic fibers and dyes. A petrochemical plant, Poland's first, also to be built there will process ethylene for the production of wool-like "Elana" synthetic fibers (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 28 January).

Set up in 1955, the Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla (Chemical Coal Processing Institute) at Zabrze conducts research into the use of tar raw materials for the production of dyes, plastics, synthetic fibers and pharmaceuticals (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 28 January).

Following the "Order of Poland's Builders" being granted Katowice wojewodztwo, Poland's first territorial unit to be granted it, meetings of crews in mines, steelworks and other industrial plants throughout Silesia voted pledges of additional production ("Batory" steelworks: extra 80,000 tons of steel products this year) (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 28 January).

Dr. Witold Kasperowicz, head of the isotope laboratory at the Thermal Technique Institute of Lodz, designed and built Poland's first solar batteries. The batteries consist of photo-transistors.

The batteries may be used for such purposes as city lighting, neon signs' automatic switches, and, generally, all cybernetics equipment (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 28 January).

After exporting 2,000 bicycles to East Germany, and large numbers to other countries in 1959, the Zjednoczone Zaklady Rowerowe (United Cycle Works) of the city plans to export 80,000 in 1960. Orders for 6,500 were received from Yugoslavia. During the first quarter, 4,000 will be shipped to the Mongolian People's Republic (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 28 January).

The first contract signed this year by the "CEKOP" export agency calls for an industrial forge, worth several million zlotys for Spain's "Leyland Pegaso" enterprise. The order is to be filled in 1963 (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 28 January).

The Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Elektrycznych Z-5 "Elektromontaz" ("Elektromontaz" Z-5 Electrical Installations Production Plant) of Wroclaw exports its products to a number of foreign countries. The equipment shipped to Vietnam and China must be adapted to tropical conditions. The plant supplied equipment for "Wierzbica" cement works (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 29 January).

The construction of the aluminium smelter at Maliniec near Konin is to start in 1962. Estimated capacity: almost 100,000 tons of aluminum p.a., or four times the entire output of the "Skawina" plant (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 29 January).

The Gorzow plant prepares the production of "Ursus" tractors for agriculture. In addition to "Mazur" ones, now being produced, the plant is to supply 7,000 various "Ursus" type tractors within the next seven years (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 30/31 January).

The design office of "Batory" steelworks built Poland's largest roller for thick, "Quarto" type sheet metal (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 30/31 January).

The Lodzkie Zaklady Kinotechniczne (Lodz Cinematographic Plant) built Poland's first, wide-tape projector. The projector does not require any transformers, and is very suitable for mobile cinemas (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 30/31 January).

In his report read at the eighth report-and-election conference of the party organization of Cracow city, J. Wiorkowski, the outgoing first secretary, said that within the 15 years since liberation Cracow had become Poland's third biggest industrial district (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 31 January/1 February).

It was said at the workers' self-government conference at the "Bedzin" steelworks that 3,000,000 zlotys had been saved through applying suggestions with regard to technical improvements. Of this

amount 1,375,000 zlotys were saved through using brass wastes. The production of sheet lead for Zeran's auto plant will cut imports by \$6,000 p.a. (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 1 February).

Rzeszow's WSK is building the prototype of a turbine-driven fire engine, 3,000-4,000 liters/minute rate as against 800-1,600 liters/minute in conventional ones. The engine was designed by Professor R. Gundlach and J. Krysinski, civil engineer, both Lodz Polytechnic scientists (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 1 February).

The Torunska Fabryka Wodomierzy (Torun Water Gauge Plant) designers completed the prototype of a steering clock, automatically switching electric current, boiling water, etc., on and off. This year 10,000 will be made (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 1 February).

In January steelworkers produced 10,000 tons of steel, 8,500 tons of coke, and 3,500 tons of rolling mill products ahead of schedule. The only slight lag is that shown by blast furnace production (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 1 February).

#### B. Power

In 1959, over 950 km of power lines were erected in the wojewodztwo, and current was brought to 9,100 homesteads. In 1960, the current will reach another 220 villages and 22 PGR's. By 1965, 75% of wojewodztwo villages will have been electrified (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 28 January).

In March or April, the new thermoelectric plant will be inaugurated at Bielsko-Biala. The total length of the pipeline leading to particular plants will be about 17 km.

The plant will require 400 tons of coal a day and, at the beginning, 2,000-3,000 cu meters of water a day. Supply of water to other users will not suffer as the city will increase its water supply by 40,000 cu meters a day as soon as the new water system is completed.

The plant will generate 50,000 kilowatts for Bielsko-Biala and Zwieciec sub-districts (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 28 January).

One thousand five hundred tons of tubes are needed for the part of the new thermoelectric plant heat network to be built this year. However, the Ministry of Heavy Industry allotted the city 1,000 tons only, so that houses in Baluty and 9 May Square city sections will have to wait until 1961 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 29 January).

### C. Consumer Goods, Food Industry, and Domestic Trade

In 1960, investments in light industry will total 2,266,000,000 zlotys. Program:

One hundred thirty enterprises will be expanded and/or modernized. New machinery and installations will cost 1,200,000,000 zlotys. Over 70% of them will come from abroad (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 26 January).

To the 6,931 motor vehicles in the city, one hundred imported (Moskvich, Octavia, Octavia Super, Wartburg) ones, 80 Polish Syrena, and very many Warszawa cars will be added in 1960.

Terms: imported cars are sold for cash only. Polish cars can be obtained paying 30% down, and the balance in 23 installments (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 26 January).

In 1959, the city's MHD shops sold over 2,000 Polish-made motor-cycles: 1,820 WSK and WFM, 220 SHL, and 110 "Junak" ones. This year's supply: 50% up from 1959 (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 26 January).

In 1959, wojewodztwo men bought 1,200,000 razor blades, mainly Polish-made "Rawa-Lux" and "Extra-Lodz." This year's supply to the wojewodztwo: 2,000,000 blades (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 27 January).

Led by Comrade Wincenty Zdziarski, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, a group of committee members evaluated the wojewodztwo trade situation. In shops in rural areas, they found shortages of items such as flour, rice, electrical bulbs, copybooks, etc. (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 27 January).

In an article titled "Meat Shortage - Why?" K. Wrobel reported on statements made by Dr. Tadeusz Konopinski, director of the Zootechnical Institute, and by Professor Borys Hrycyk, his deputy.

According to them, in addition to the insufficient cattle population of Poland, the structure of herds was incorrect. The herds were made up in 73% of cows as against 47.3% in Denmark. The number of calves and heifers is not sufficient as, wishing for immediate profits, breeders switched over to dairy cattle.

To give an example: if Olsztyn wojewodztwo, instead of 70% of calves, and 30% of older cattle (as at present) supplied the slaughterhouses with 70% of older cattle and 30% of calves, then instead of 19,500 tons, there would have been 37,700 tons of meat. This would be enough to meet 72% of Poland's demand for beef and veal in accordance with the current per capital consumption of 20 kg p.a. for town dwellers (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 27 January).

In an article on technical progress in textile industry, Marian Kulinski, secretary of the party Lodz committee said that in spite of the 15.9% productivity increase planned, this will bring only 560 kg of yarn per 1,000 spindle-hours while the Soviet textile industry reached 670 kg as long ago as 1957.

The Lodz textile industry must modernize. Wherever it was modernized, its results were no worse than in new plants like Fasty, Zambrow, etc.

The industry must:

(1) Import machinery, and

(2) build up a Polish base of textile machinery construction, using the very latest in world techniques.

At present Lodz cotton industry has modernized 300,000 out of its total of 994,000 spindles.

The qualifications of the crews and management leave much to be desired, too: Out of 27 cotton plant managers, only seven are college, and six high school graduates. At the Zaklady Przemyslu Bawelnianego imienia Obroncow Westerplatte (Westerplatte Defenders Cotton Mill), 39.6% of the workers have not completed primary school course. Out of all the 115,000 workers employed by the Polish cotton industry, 65,000 had not completed the primary school program (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 27 January).

In 1959, the wojewodztwo rural shops sold 170 refrigerators, 970 washing machines, 23,000 electric irons, 180 vacuum cleaners, and over 45,000 electric kitchen ranges. Out of Lower Silesia's 2,396 villages, 2,261 had an electric current supply as of 31 December 1959 (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 28 January).

This year the total credits granted by the ORS will amount to 1,000,000,000 zlotys. Over the first ten months in 1959, ORS signed 115,631 installment sales contracts, totalling 555,636,000 zlotys. The purchases involved:

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Furniture                         | 40% |
| Television and radio sets         | 30% |
| Cars and motorcycles              | 15% |
| Clothing                          | 10% |
| Photographic and sports equipment | 5%  |

(Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 28 January).

As Cracow's proportion of industrial products purchases is below the national average (53.3% as against 56.9%), a special conference, organized by the people's municipal council trade department appointed a nine-man commission to prepare a detailed plan for intensifying the sales of industrial products (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 29 January).

In 1959, the wojewodztwo population purchased 49,650 radio, and 9,200 television sets. Some 7,350 television sets were Polish-made (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 30 January).

"While there are about 5,000 craftsmen's shops in the wojewodztwo, both socialized and private ones, there is but one tailor for every 920, one cobbler for every 1,620 population, and one blacksmith has to serve as many as 204 farms. The average citizen waits eight to nine days to have his shoes repaired, over two weeks for laundry, and a month at least to have a suit of clothes or an overcoat made.

"Over the years 1960-1965, over 195,000,000 zlotys will be invested in wojewodztwo services and crafts. By the end of 1960, there will be 6,679 craftsmen's shops (904 of them socialized), employing 10,200. By 1965, there will be 9,500 shops, employing over 14,000" (Bialystok, Zycie Białostockie, 30 January).

Lublin wojewodztwo sugar refineries staved off the threat of sugar shortage brought about by the poor beet crop in Western Poland. For the first time the campaign started as early as 17 September, and 3,356,300 qu of beets had to be shipped to other wojewodztwos. Lublin wojewodztwo refineries produced 94,392.1 tons of sugar, or 21,122.1 tons in excess of the quota.

Overtime dropped by 7.7%, or by 82,955 hours. Wozuczyn, Rejowiec and Strzyzow refineries worked at lowest cost, Lublin and Garbow ones - at the highest.

In 1959, Lublin wojewodztwo area in beets was 53.7% up from 1956, and extended to 140,142 farms, 96 cooperatives and 66 PGR's (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 30/31 January).

During the first quarter, light industry enterprises will open 49 factory stores, open to the public. Among them: nine at Lodz, eight at Katowice, three at Poznan.

It is up to the people's councils to decide whether this very useful new trend will be allowed to continue (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 1 February).

#### D. Transportation and Communications

1. General, PLO's oldest, the "Romuald Traugutt" will be withdrawn from service after 47 years afloat. The 16 knot/hour, M/V "Sienkiewicz" is PLO's newest vessel (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 26 January).

Under Silesia is Poland's first wojewodztwo to have registered its 100,000th television set (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 27 January).

Over the past few years, the PKP received 250 passenger cars a year on the average. While the number of railroad passengers is four times that of pre-war, the number of cars increased by 25% only. The average distance covered by every passenger car amounts to 300 km a day as against 156 km/day in Austria, and 195 km/day in France.

There are only 2,500 passenger cars less than ten years old. A substantial part of the older ones are over 50 years old. The 3,000 cars over 40 years old are to be the first to be withdrawn.

Over the years 1960-1965, the PKP is to acquire about 2,000 passenger cars, 1,100 commuter type, 300 double-deckers, and 220 ultra-modern ones (airplane seats, etc.). The new arrivals will allow the PKP to withdraw the freight cars, temporarily fitted out for use by passengers, and over 1,000 old passenger coaches (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 28 January).

Poznan DOKP will receive its share of the 200 two-level, East German-made commuter cars. Eighty are already used in Silesia (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 28 January).

The new PKP schedule, in effect as of 29 May will bring sleeping cars to Moscow-Paris, Moscow-Hoek van Holland, and Moscow-Berlin trains.

In the interest of summer season travellers, the new schedule changed 14 local trains to express ones, without stops at smaller localities (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 29 January).

As of 1 January, no horses are allowed in Bytom streets, and the city becomes the second (after Katowice) horseless one in Silesia (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 29 January).

Made by the Wielkopolskie Zaklady Teletechniczne (Wielkopolska Communications Equipment Plant), several soundproof, bell-shaped telephone booths are now being tested in the city. They are suitable for installation in hotel halls, restaurants, and other noisy places. Should the tests prove their value, mass production will start at one of Warsaw's communications equipment plants (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 30/31 January).

2. Construction of transport facilities and equipment. Just like those of Gdansk and Gdynia, Szczecin Shipyard is being supplied by over 200 Polish, and a few score foreign plants in 17 countries. Among the major Polish sources of supply: Sosnowiec - boilers, Gliwice - pumps, Swietochlowice's "Zgoda" - marine engines, "Batory" and "Pokoj" steel-works - sheet steel, Chelm Wielki - ventilators, "Baildon" - electrodes, Cracow - cables, Swidnica - pumps, Walbrzych - glass, Nysa - containers,

Wroclaw - screws and bolts, Warsaw - radio equipment, Bydgoszcz and Naklo - electrical equipment, "H. Cegielski" works of Poznan - engines, Slupsk - rescue craft and other boats, Kielce - pianos.

Equipment is also supplied by Gdansk and Gdynia shipyards: Anchor elevators, capstans, etc. Elblag's "Zamech" mechanical works supplies heavy cast iron parts.

Foreign countries account for 50% of supplies approximately.

Major suppliers: West Germany, Denmark, Holland and Great Britain.

Anchor chains come from China and Spain (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 27 January).

Cracow DOKP will invest about 500,000,000 zlotys under the five-year plan. Major projects: expansion of the station at Nowa Huta, electrification of Szczakowa-Cracow-Podleze line to be completed, construction of goods station at Cracow-Olsza, construction of a railroad technical school, etc.

The people's wojewodztwo council suggested the construction of a railroad hospital, and of railroad sidings in Plaszow and Bocianow area etc. (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 28 January).

Szczecin Shipyard began the construction of this year's first passenger vessel: a 2,300 ton dw boat for Indonesia, adapted for service in tropics (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 28 January).

86,500,000 zlotys will be invested in Szczecin-Swinoujscie harbor in 1960. Begun in 1958, the reconstruction of the "EWA" quay will be completed. At Lasztownia, a ferroconcrete warehouse, under construction since 1957 will be ready for operation. Ten-20 cranes will be installed, and "Wladyslaw IV" quay will be built at Swinoujscie (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 29/30 January).

In addition to modern units for Odra River and Szczecin Bight navigation, Gdansk River Shipyard started a series of 250-passenger vessels for Mazury Lakes excursion trade (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 30/31 January).

#### E. Construction and Construction Materials

According to recommendations issued by the Council of Ministers, the industrial enterprises of the city are to build 18,500 housing units for their crews over the years 1961-1965. However, the statements filed by the enterprises so far provide for 8,271 units only.

The municipal economic planning commission approached the competent ministers, requesting that quotas be fixed for particular enterprises. At the same time, the commission reminded the central authorities that during 1961-1965, the people's municipal council presidium will not be

in a position to earmark many units for industrial crews: two-thirds of the units that will be available are for Lenin Huta steelworks crews and for Stare Miasto city section (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 27 January).

In an interview Mieczyslaw Stanczyk, DBOR deputy-manager, said 1959 construction plan had been overfulfilled: 1,795 housing units were completed as against 1,788 planned.

1960 plans: 869 units completed, and 1,063 started (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 28 January).

Up to 1975, the city is to build 78,000 housing units (22,104 units between now and 1965). Up to 1965, the density index is to be brought down to 1.77 per unit, and in 1975, down to 1.35 per unit (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 30 January).

Prepared by the people's municipal council services, the 1960 housing construction plan provided for 2,019 units to be completed, and 2,849 started at a total cost of 136,000,000 zlotys. These appropriations were cut down to 120,000,000 zlotys, and so 1,726 units will be completed, and 2,738 started (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 30/31 January).

Up to 1964, eleven cold storage warehouses will be built. That at Warsaw-Zeran will begin the series, the Poznan warehouse is to be completed in 1962, and construction of warehouses in Wroclaw, Cracow and Upper Silesia will begin in 1961. Next: Zielona Gora, Koszalin, Upper Silesia, Lodz and Warsaw wojewodztwos (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 30/31 January).

Cracow water system authorities inaugurated Poland's most modern water purification plant, built at a cost of 67,000,000 zlotys. The plant, working mainly for Nowa Huta city section will supply almost 500,000 people with drinking water (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 31 January/ 1 February).

On 30 January Eugeniusz Stawinski and Sejm Representative Jan Izydorczyk inaugurated the new "Lenwit" awl construction components plant at Witaszyce. The construction of the plant started on 30 July 1958. Annual capacity: 18,000 tons of awl sections, worth 100,000,000 zlotys (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 1 February).

In 1959, Lublin wojewodztwo villages built over 41,000 structures out of which 18,000 were dwellings. This is three times as many as in 1958, and four times as many as in 1957.

There are also disadvantages accompanying this development. Over half the buildings are of timber, and timber is in very short supply. At present, an architectural agency will work out plans - now being prepared for Bychawa - for Krasnystaw, Tomaszw and Hrubieszow powiats.

The plans provide for three kinds of settlements: 1,500 population, smaller ones, and homesteads. This will put an end to wildcat construction (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 1 February).

#### F. General Economic

1. Economic structure and administration; plans, plan fulfillment, and policies. Under the 1961-1965 plans, the total value of key industry production is to grow from 15,800,000,000 zlotys up to 24,100,000,000 zlotys, the labor force growing from 61,000 in 1960 to 74,500 in 1965 (22%).

The output of Lenin Huta steelworks is to be expanded up to 3,300,000 tons of steel p.a., its crew growing by over 10,000. At Nowa Huta, the measuring equipment plant will be completed, and Cracow's furniture factories expanded.

A 63,000,000 zlotys, 9,100,000 square meter surface cold storage warehouse is to be built (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 26 January).

In an article titled "Before Introducing Industrial Production Quotas," Jozef Piotrowski, manager of the Tarnobrzeska Fabryka Obrabiarek (Tarnobrzeg Lathe Plant) said that prior to the switchover, raw materials and tools should be prepared, intra-plant transport ensured, and worn-out tools replaced by new ones (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 27 January).

The new industrial production time quotas:

|          | Former quota | Actual time spent working | Revised, technically sound quota |
|----------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Foundry  | 2.38 hour    | 1.09 hour                 | .76 hour                         |
| Assembly | 2.6 hour     | 1.05 hour                 | .79 hour                         |

(Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 29 January).

2. Budgetary programs and policies. At the joint people's wojewodztwo and municipal councils' session, J. Rejduch, president of the wojewodztwo economic planning commission acquainted the councilmen with the changes in the previously voted wojewodztwo budget and economic plan. In its new form, the plan provides for cutting centralized investments from 441,000,000 to 426,600,000 zlotys. Decentralized investments will amount to 524,200,000 zlotys (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 29 January).

Cuts in the heavy industry investments plans total 2,200,000,000 zlotys. This is equivalent to the cost of 40,000 housing units.

Applying thrifty methods, Poznan wojewodztwo will save 45,600,000 zlotys (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 1 February).

## G. Geographic

1. Western Territories. In 1959, 25 industrial plants, among which were construction materials plants, were re-opened in Lower Silesia for the first time since the War. Over the past three years, 650 idle plants were re-opened, employing about 7,000. The value of their combined annual output: over 70,000,000 zlotys.

Among those to be re-opened this year: "Duzy Hofman" ceramic plant at Boleslawiec, the electric porcelain plant at Ciechow, the lathe plant at Kowarcy, and Wroclaw's electronics lamp plant (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 27 January).

## Appendix A

### Newspaper Sources

|                               | January      | February |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Dziennik Polski (Cracow)      | 26-31        | 1        |
| Gazeta Pomorska (Bydgoszcz)   | 26-28, 30/31 | 1        |
| Gazeta Poznanska              | 26-31        | 1        |
| Glos Robotniczy (Lodz)        | 26-31        | 1        |
| Kurier Szczecinski            | 26-31        |          |
| Sztandar Ludu (Lublin)        | 26-31        | 1        |
| Trybuna Robotnicza (Katowice) | 26-31        | 1        |
| Zycie Bialostockie (Bi        | 26-31        | 1        |

#### Economic only:

|                             |       |   |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|
| Gazeta Robotnicza (Wroclaw) | 26-29 | 1 |
| Nowiny Rzeszowskie          | 26-31 | 1 |
| Zycie Czestochowy           | 26-31 | 1 |

## Appendix B

### Abbreviations

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| DBOR    | Dyrekcja Budowy Osiedli Robotniczych (Administration of the Construction of Workers' Settlements) |
| DOKP    | Dyrekcja Okregowa Kolei Panstwowych (District Administration of State Railroads)                  |
| FJN     | Front Jednosci Narodu (National Unity Front)  |
| gromada | village (population)  |
| KSR     | Konferencja Samorzadu Robotniczego (Conference of Workers' Self-Government)                       |
| MHD     | Miejski Handel Detaliczny (Municipal Retail Trade)  |
| MO      | Milicja Obywatelska (Citizens' Militia)   |
| NOT     | Naczelnna Organizacja Techniczna (Chief Technical Organization)                                   |

ORS Organizacja Ratalnej Sprzedaży (Installment Sales Agency)  
PGR Państwowe Gospodarstwo Rolne (State Farm)  
PKP Polskie Koleje Państwowe (Polish State Railroads)  
PLO Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (Polish Ocean Lines)  
powiat county  
PZM Polska Zegluga Morska (Polish Merchant Marine)  
PZPR Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (Polish United Workers' Party)  
SAIW Stowarzyszenie Ateistow i Wolnoymslicieli (Association of Atheists and Freethinkers)  
SD Stronnictwo Demokratyczne (Democratic Party)  
Sejm Parliament  
soltys deputy-bailiff  
TPPR Towarzystwo Przyjazni Polsko-Radzieckiej (Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship)  
TRZZ Towarzystwo Rozwoju Ziem Zachodnich (Society for the Development of Western Territories)  
wojewodztwo - province  
ZBOWiD Związek Bojowników o Wolność i Demokrację (Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy)  
ZMS Związek Młodzieży Socjalistycznej (Socialist Youth Union)  
ZMW Związek Młodzieży Wiejskiej (Rural Youth Union)  
ZSL Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe (United Peasant Party)

5174

- E N D -